



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 24, NUMBER 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Does India Plan Ties with Reds?

Indian Alliance with Communists
Would Be a Serious Setback
to Asian Democracy

THE United States is keeping a watchful eye on India since Indian Prime Minister Nehru's recent visit to Red China. The visit, just ended, could lead to closer ties between India and the world of communism. That would be unwelcome news to the free, anti-communist world.

On his trip, Nehru stopped briefly in communist Viet Minh—in the area of Indochina that the Reds won from France last summer. High Red officials and an honor guard of troops greeted Nehru. He dined with Viet Minh's communist leader, Ho Chi Minh, and the two exchanged words of friendship.

In Peiping, Red China's capital, Nehru was entertained lavishly. He inspected factories and heard about agricultural developments. Quite probably, he was given a look at Red China's military forces.

Most important, the Indian leader talked at length with Mao Tse-tung, the top man in Red China, and that country's premier, Chou En-lai. Nehru's and Chou's talks were a follow-up to a meeting they held in India some weeks ago. Then, the two men issued a Chinese-Indian declaration. It contained promises that Red China and India would not attack each other, and that they would respect each other's independence. Ways to make

(Concluded on page 6)



THERE ARE TOO MANY people who think voting is a good idea—but fail to visit the polls on election day



FICKLEN IN DALLAS MORNING NEWS

Voting—Test of Our Democracy

Casting Ballots This Week an Important Duty for Adult Citizens,
But Running the Government Involves Tasks for People of All Ages

HOW many Americans will cast ballots in tomorrow's elections, and how many will stay away from the polls—thus neglecting one of the most important duties of citizenship? On the basis of previous elections, it can be safely predicted that millions of people will pass up their opportunity to use the priceless privilege of casting a free and secret ballot.

Look at the Presidential election in 1952, a contest which, for various reasons, attracted more than the usual amount of interest. A record number of voters—about 61½ million—went to the polls. Even so, that number made up less than 63 per cent of our citizens of voting age. Four years earlier, in the 1948 Presidential contest, only slightly more than half of our voting-age citizens cast ballots.

Many other democracies chalk up far higher percentages of eligible

voters in their national elections. Canada showed 75 per cent in 1949; Sweden, 80 per cent in 1950; Israel, 72 per cent in 1951; and Britain, 83 per cent in 1951.

There are many reasons for the comparatively small election turnouts in this country. One is the fact that Americans are "on the move" so much. Residence requirements prevent a person from voting unless he has lived in the same state for a certain length of time—ranging from six months in some places to two years in others.

The main problem, though, is lack of interest. Many people just don't take the trouble to vote—even though they may gripe and complain, practically every day, about how the government is being run.

Americans might be expected to take more interest in elections now than they did in the past. The aver-

age citizen today has been given more schooling. He has more opportunity to receive national and world news. He can see and hear top-ranking political leaders as they appear on television broadcasts to express their opinions. So we might expect to see higher percentages of Americans voting than ever before. Instead, the opposite is true. Whereas fewer than 63 per cent of our possible voters cast ballots in 1952, about 85 per cent did so in 1896.

Another unfortunate situation is this: Americans usually give comparatively little attention to the congressional elections which—like tomorrow's contest—occur midway through a President's term. A mere 44 per cent of our voting-age citizens cast ballots in the last election of this type, in 1950—compared with the 63 per cent that voted for President two years later.

Yet, from a national standpoint, there is no good reason to regard the mid-term election as less important than the Presidential race itself. No President can do a good job without the help and support of able congressmen. Republicans and Democrats are in full agreement on this point, even though they disagree over which party can provide the best lawmakers.

Meanwhile, our citizens need to remember that national political contests don't make up "the whole show." State and local races are important too. Governors, state legislators, and local officials make countless decisions that affect our everyday lives. Even if there were no congressmen to be elected tomorrow, and no national issues involved, state and local contests would in themselves deserve the attention of all our voters.

Teen-age readers may wonder why we are discussing in such detail the importance of voting, when they themselves—except in Georgia—aren't allowed to cast ballots. There are at least two reasons:

(1) Even though the teen-agers in most parts of our country can't vote, they can give their nation valuable service by reminding older citizens to

(Concluded on page 2)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

TOKEN OF THANKS

A German girl in West Berlin and her neighbors plan to send Christmas gifts to the U. S. this year for needy American children. The gifts are a token of thanks for the help we gave to the Germans in the years after World War II.

THE WORLD STILL HOPES

Will the latest discussions on disarmament in the UN lead to success or failure? No question before the world today surpasses this one in importance. Until Russia and the non-communist powers cooperate in taking effective action to disarm on a large scale, no nation can feel safe. So long as they discuss the problem, there is hope for a peaceful world.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WINNIE

People around the world are chipping in to buy British Prime Minister Winston Churchill a birthday present. Former President Truman and Bernard Baruch, close friend

of Churchill and adviser to a number of our Presidents, head the U. S. drive for birthday contributions. Churchill will be 80 years "young" on November 30.

THE FRENCH ARE LEAVING

France will give up her last toe hold in India today, November 1. Elected representatives in the tiny French colonies there recently voted to unite with India. France and India have already made agreements for the transfer of these territories. France has held small areas along India's southeastern and southwestern coasts for some 300 years.

SAD BUT TRUE FIGURES

A United Nations survey indicates that there are approximately half a billion children of school age in the world. More than half of them receive no education of any kind.

WANT AD FROM THE REDS

Communist Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Romania are asking the UN Eco-

nomics Commission for Europe to find them some customers in the free world. The Reds want to sell timber, manganese, chrome, coal, and other items if they can buy ships, various metals, fish, fats, and other foods. The communists emphasize that they want long-term trade contracts. Up to this time, the Soviet leaders have been unwilling to deal with the UN Economic Commission in trade matters. What changed their minds?

ADVERTISING AMERICA

Americans are great believers in advertising as a way of selling products. According to latest figures available, an annual sum equal to about \$43 per man, woman, and child in the United States is spent for this purpose. Apparently, however, we are not similarly convinced of the value of advertising our democratic ideas to the rest of the world. Our government has been spending only from 47¢ to 75¢ per person a year for telling other lands around the globe about the American way of life.

Citizen's Responsibilities

(Concluded from page 1)

do so. Just after the 1952 election, we wrote as follows: "The percentage of adults who voted was larger this year than in any other election since 1940. Much of the credit for this showing should be given to high school students, who—in countless communities—worked hard to get adults to go to the polls."

(2) Voting is a heavy responsibility. It involves more than just pulling levers on a machine or making marks on a piece of paper. When properly done, it involves knowledge of how our political system works, and advance study of the problems that our government faces. Give attention to such matters now, and you will be a competent voter in the years ahead.

To sum up: For every citizen who is entitled to go to the polls, voting is an important duty. When too many individuals shirk it, we do not actually have government by a majority of the people.

While the importance of voting cannot be overstressed, we must remember that the job of a citizen involves far more than just going to the polls. It includes year-round duties, in which young people can participate as well as our adult population.

Studying the Problems

The good citizen, whether or not he is old enough to vote, maintains a real and continuing interest in public affairs. He learns all he can about present-day issues, forms opinions on them, and makes his influence felt.

How does he learn about present-day issues? There are numerous approaches, including newspapers, magazines, books, television, and the radio. It is a good practice to read at least two daily papers which take opposing views on controversial questions. In this way, one can get a balanced report on the day's events.

Read not only the front-page stories, but also the editorial pages and the

syndicated columns whose writers express differing points of view. By reading a number of editorials and columns, you can obtain a variety of facts and opinions with which to work out your own conclusions.

In addition, read various weekly and monthly magazines. These are not so hurriedly written as are the daily newspapers. Their writers and editors have more time to separate truth from rumor, and to give sound interpretation of the facts. These publications ordinarily contain much more background material about public problems than do newspapers.

Radio and TV

Meanwhile, the radio and television networks are making a big effort to help the citizen in his search for facts and viewpoints. They provide news and discussion programs that are well worth anyone's time and attention. Those who follow such programs regularly become well informed.

After studying any current problem for a while, the alert citizen discusses it with others. He doesn't argue just for the sake of doing so, nor does he try to show how much he knows. He doesn't get angry upon hearing statements that he strongly opposes. Instead, he views any discussion as a give-and-take affair, the purpose of which is for all parties to exchange facts and opinions in search of the truth. His chief goal is to arrive at the wisest possible decisions that he is capable of making, and to help others do the same.

After reaching a decision, based on study, thought, and discussion, the citizen then goes into action to influence public opinion and make his views known to the lawmakers and other officials of his community, state, and nation. He writes to newspapers which carry letter columns contributed by their readers. He corresponds with members of Congress from his state,



YOUTH can help build better government by climbing the citizenship ladder

letting them know how he feels about important issues they are considering.

If there are discussion clubs which deal with public problems in his community, the good citizen attends their meetings. If there aren't such clubs, he tries to get a number of people interested in organizing them.

Furthermore, our model citizen takes part in the local activities of his favorite political party. Most informed people realize that one of the best ways to work effectively in the political field is through a major party. They may cooperate with one of these big organizations year after year; or they may switch from time to time, depending on which party's policies and leaders they favor at a particular period.

At any rate, they volunteer to help one political organization or another. They know that when large numbers of people cooperate in party activities, it is harder for a few bosses or special interest groups to run the show. There is a lot of work, as well as expense, connected with political campaigns and elections. The alert American tries to carry his share of both.

Even as he casts his ballot tomorrow, the well-trained citizen will keep future elections in mind. He will remind himself to follow the actions of his congressmen and other officials during the coming months, so that he will know their records when the next election comes.

At All Levels

As we have already indicated, the ideal citizen pays attention to public affairs at all levels. Some people are much more concerned about national and world issues than about state and community problems. With others the reverse is true. But well-rounded citizenship calls for active interest in all these fields.

To gain some idea as to how well he is doing his job as a citizen, each person might ask himself this question: "If no American were better informed about public problems than I am, nor took more interest in political activities than I do, how well would the

country get along?" Anyone who must give an unfavorable answer is not carrying his share of the load in running our democratic government.

Good citizenship knows no age limits. A child can be a good citizen in his own family and neighborhood even before he starts to attend school. Toward the other end of the scale is 80-year-old former President Herbert Hoover, still hard at work serving his country. High school students, if born or naturalized in the United States, are full-fledged citizens. All the duties we have described—except that of voting—apply to them as well as to older persons.

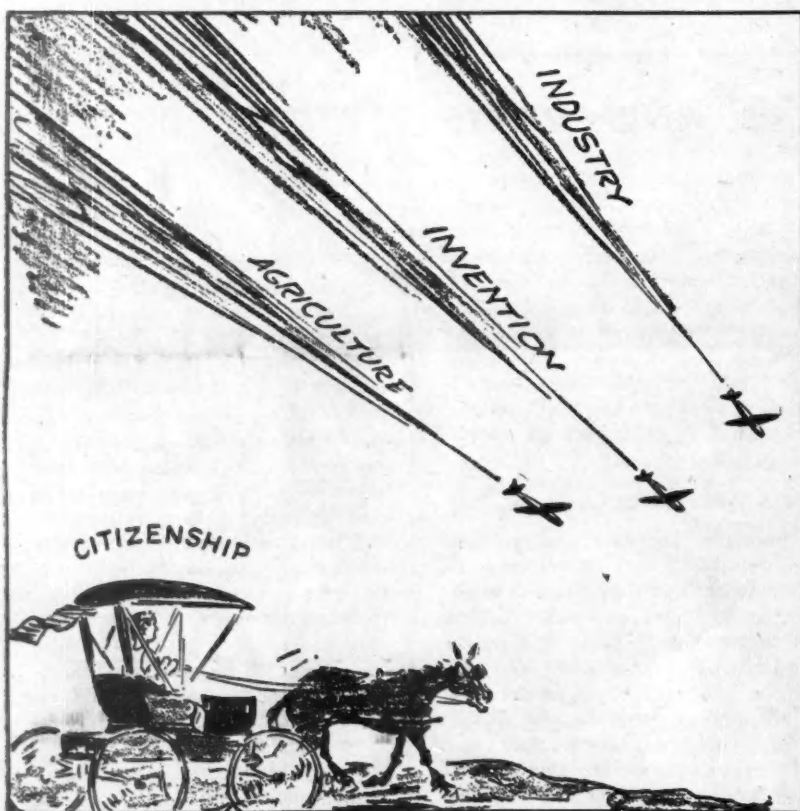
School Projects

In many communities, the high school students have found special ways of carrying out their responsibilities as citizens. In some places they have made organized surveys to answer such questions as these:

- (1) How adequately are the people of our community housed?
- (2) Is the crime rate higher or lower in our town than in other localities of comparable size?
- (3) How many school-age youths in our city have quit school? Why? Is anything being done to improve the situation?

These are only a few examples of the local subjects that can be handled as classroom projects. Moreover, there are various types of clubs that students can set up—sometimes in cooperation with groups of older citizens—to help stimulate interest in public affairs. If your school or class has been carrying out any interesting projects along such lines, write and tell us.

Anyone learns, when he takes seriously his responsibilities as a citizen, that helping run a democracy is no easy job. Sometimes it isn't even a pleasant job. But it's far easier and more pleasant than living in countries where democracy does not exist, or where it has failed. As Winston Churchill once jokingly commented, the only thing worse than having elections is not having them.



IN CITIZENSHIP, quite a few Americans are still in the horse-and-buggy age, even though they're very advanced along technical and scientific lines

Readers Say—

Thank you for your article of October 4, concerning the Supreme Court. It is truly necessary that Americans understand how the highest court of the land operates.

CHARLES M. NEWMAN,
Conception, Missouri.

I am glad to read that horror and terror stories in comics are on their way out. Comic is supposed to mean funny, but I have never found murder amusing. I know that others must share this opinion.

MARY ELLEN APPLETON,
Trenton, Michigan

Crime comics should not be censored. Since they always show that crime doesn't pay, they discourage young people from becoming criminals.

DONALD BEARDON,
Monmouth, Illinois

The cost of running political campaigns certainly needs to be regulated. Laws must be passed to control the expenditures of parties and candidates. If that fails, then the government should finance the campaigns.

BARBARA ROSEN,
Chatham, New York

After a discussion on whether or not the government should pay the expenses of national campaigns, our class stood firmly against such a plan. There are more than two political parties in this country. We would have to pay out large sums of money if we were to allot equal amounts to each party.

MARGARET POCHTER,
Des Moines, Iowa

We should pay more attention to our Latin American neighbors. A number of South and Central American lands have been having troubles lately and could become easy targets for Red propaganda.

RONALD VALLELONGA,
Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

I am in favor of rearming West Germany. It is true that the Germans have started many wars. The people have learned their lesson, however, and are now working hard to rebuild their land. If the West Germans are given their freedom, they will make every effort to prevent future wars.

DOROTHEA HOBERG,
Hamburg, Minnesota

The Comic Magazine Association of America is taking a big step toward combating juvenile delinquency by reviewing comics before they are printed. Parents should be conscious of what the CMAA's seal of approval stands for, and should permit their children to read only comics bearing this seal.

ETHEL RICCI,
Cumberland, Wisconsin

I think it would be a good idea to teach school children the facts about communism. If Americans understand how much better off we are than the Russians, they will never want to become communists.

ANN GALBREATH,
Logansport, Indiana

Albert Einstein says that he does not know what the most destructive weapon of a Third World War would be, but that he does know a Fourth World War would be fought with bows and arrows. The United Nations General Assembly now has before it the problem of controlling armaments of all nations. It is vital that a really effective system be worked out. We should remember that Gettysburg, where the bloodiest single battle of all history was fought, had a city ordinance forbidding the discharge of firearms.

BYRON JOHNSON,
Boise, Idaho

Many Americans who grumble and complain about the administration of our government are the very people who fail to vote at election time. When each American recognizes that he, as an individual, has a voice in the affairs of his country, then we shall truly have government, of, by, and for the people.

CHARLES COX,
Knoxville, Tennessee



WALT DISNEY (center) who has started a series of TV programs, is shown with Fess Parker (left) and director Norman Foster. Parker will play the leading role in a "Davy Crockett" story soon to be dramatized.

Radio-TV-Movies

A BROADCAST of interest to young people who enjoy hearing singers of their own age group is CBS Radio's show, "Make Way for Youth." This program, featuring Don Large's 60-voice chorus of Detroit teen-agers, just started its eighth season on the air. You can tune in every Saturday at 7:05 p.m. (EST).

Produced in cooperation with the Detroit public school system, "Make Way for Youth" gives lucky students a chance for real professional vocal training. Each year, Mr. Large auditions talented youths in the Detroit area for his show. Recruits enter the program's "choral clinic," and vacancies in the chorus are filled from the clinic. Several graduates of the chorus have gone on to musical careers with such professional showmen as Wayne King, Horace Heidt, and Red Ingles.

Last week, TV audiences saw the premiere of "Disneyland," Walt Disney's new one-hour show which can be seen every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.

(EST) over ABC. Disney is host for the series, which explores four realms of entertainment—"Frontierland," "Tomorrowland," "True-Life Adventureland," and "Fantasyland."

The first show whisked the audience on a whirlwind tour of the Disney studios in California, around the world and into outer space, as a preview of what's to come. Included were scenes from the "life" of Mickey Mouse, and of the film, "Davy Crockett," which will be shown on "Disneyland" later this year.

Movie-goers can expect to see quite a bit of Lewis and Clark in the next few years. The Motion Picture Association, which records suggested movie titles in order to avoid conflicts among the studios, reports that no less than 18 different titles have been registered for films about the two explorers.

First of the pictures to reach the public will be "Two Captains West" with Fred MacMurray and Charlton Heston in starring roles.

The World of Sports

THE name of Louis Tewanima means nothing to most sports followers today. Yet 45 years ago, this Hopi Indian was one of America's most famous athletes. A tireless runner, he lost only a few races during his career. As a great marathon runner,



Louis Tewanima

he won honors for the United States in the Olympic Games of both 1908 and 1912.

Soon after his last Olympic appearance, Louis returned to his tribe in the Southwest. He lost touch with the outside world.

A new generation of athletes took over the headlines that the wiry, Indian runner had once known.

Recently, though, Louis Tewanima found that he had not been forgotten. Sports officials arranged a banquet in New York to honor former Olympic contestants. They made a thorough search to find the great distance runner of bygone days.

Tewanima was finally found in the village of Shungopovi, a pueblo settlement of the Hopi Indians in Arizona. One of the top men of his tribe, he was herding a flock of sheep when found. Though he had spoken an Indian tongue so long that his English was rusty, he agreed to go to New York.

For the 80-year-old Indian, the trip was a great experience. He had his first plane ride, and saw television for the first time. At the banquet he made a dignified and striking appearance. He was adorned with earrings, a string of turquoise beads, and a red band about his forehead. He was presented with a bronze award as one of the top Olympic stars ever to have represented the United States, and was voted a member of the all-time U. S. Olympic team.

Today Louis Tewanima is back in his native village. He may never leave it again. He knows now, though, that he is still remembered by many older people in the country, and that his place among America's great sports figures is secure.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. The prisoner was *deluded* (dē-lūd'ed) by the arguments of his captors. (a) convinced (b) misled (c) delayed (d) angered.

2. He was *loath* (lōth) to follow his friend's advice. (a) eager (b) slow (c) reluctant (d) unable.

3. According to recent statistics, women have greater *longevity* (lōn-jēv'ē-tē) than men. (a) length of life (b) height (c) length of memory (d) resistance to disease.

4. The President's note *engendered* (ēn-jēn'derd) good feeling between the two countries. (a) endangered (b) produced (c) destroyed (d) hindered.

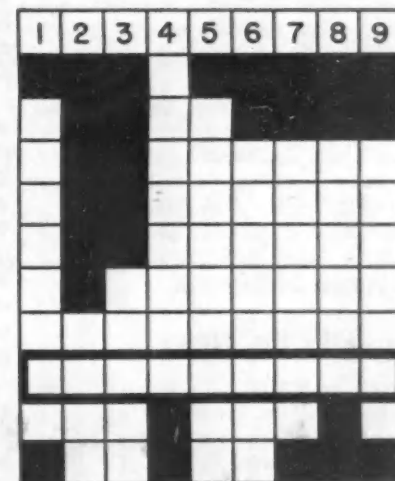
5. There was a *convocation* (kōn-vō-kā'shūn) of all the prospective new members of the club. (a) quiz (b) meeting (c) contest (d) party.

6. His loyalty was *impugned* (īm-pūnd) by the investigating committee. (a) upheld (b) attacked (c) not under consideration (d) described.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of the Red Indochinese leader whom India's Nehru visited a short time ago.

- _____ is the capital of India.
- To _____ is only one of several important duties of a citizen in a democracy.
- Mayors are among the most important _____ candidates in the November 2 election.
- Nehru and Red Indochinese leaders met in _____.
- One of the greatest needs of India today is to _____ her industry and agriculture.
- If one is not _____, the ballot he casts may be harmful.
- _____ is the only state which permits teen-age voting.
- As a general rule, the percentage of voters who go to the polls on election day in the northern European country of _____ is much higher than it is in the U. S.
- The capital city of India's neighbor, Pakistan, is _____.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Elections. VERTICAL: 1. Jobless; 2. Hall; 3. Reds; 4. Mitchell; 5. Viet Nam; 6. Ike; 7. Economic; 8. January; 9. Saar.

The Story of the Week

Dr. Vannevar Bush

Dr. Vannevar Bush is one of the nation's leading scientists. During World War II, he headed our government's program for putting science to work for defense. He worked closely with military leaders in the search for improved weapons to hasten the war's end. Now, Dr. Bush heads the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which encourages scientific research projects.

Because of Dr. Bush's high standing as a public-spirited American, thoughtful citizens are giving careful consideration to his views on the role of scientists in defense. Dr. Bush feels that the "partnership" between scientists and defense leaders, which helped us win World War II, is now almost destroyed. He argues as follows:

The methods our government uses in its campaign against subversion has shattered the morale of the nation's scientists. This group has been subjected to long, grueling investigations. Suspicions, often based on groundless accusations, have been raised as to the loyalty of a number of scientists.

Most scientists served loyally and ably in World War II. They still do their best for our defense effort. Their morale is so low, however, that they cannot work with enthusiasm or



PHILLIP GRAY of Boulder, Colorado, artist shown above, and Dr. Frank C. Laubach are heading a campaign to reduce the high rate of illiteracy throughout the world by means of informative pictures and simple words

ers prefer the term, Western European Union.

WEU is a plan for rearming West Germany as a western defense partner. It also includes proposals for close cooperation in economic and other matters among the seven-pact members. The proposed alliance must still be ratified by the countries involved before it can go into effect. If approved, it will cooperate closely with NATO.

In Viet Nam

American officials are deeply concerned over recent events in southern Viet Nam—an Indochinese land which has broad powers over its own affairs but is under French supervision. The Viet Nameese are in the midst of bitter squabbles at home while the communists, who control northern Viet Nam, are strengthening themselves in the hopes of soon being able to take over all of Indochina.

Newsman Tilman Durdin, writing in the *New York Times*, describes southern Viet Nam's problems in this way:

The land's chief, Bao Dai, spends most of his time away from home vacationing in the warm sun of southern France. He seems to care little about his country and its struggle to stay free from communism.

Last summer, Bao named Ngo Dinh Diem premier of southern Viet Nam, and Diem's rival for political leadership, Le Van Vien, as police chief. The two men have been at odds with each other ever since that time. Though the premier has power to issue laws, he cannot enforce them without the cooperation of his police chief. The head of the police refuses to act on Diem's proposals. Government is at a standstill.

In addition, there are a number of armed groups in southern Viet Nam which refuse to take orders from the land's government.

Needless to say, the communists are making the most of southern Viet Nam's weaknesses. Red agents everywhere are trying to win supporters for their side. Unless something can be done to improve conditions for the

free Viet Nameese, Mr. Durden believes, many of these people are likely to support the communist side when elections are held in Viet Nam sometime before July 1956.

Europe's Tiny Saar

Will the recent Saar agreement reached by French Premier Mendes-France and Germany's Chancellor Adenauer be put into effect? It must first be approved by the parliaments of France and Germany, as well as by the Saarlanders themselves. So there is still a tough road ahead.

If the plan is finally adopted, the Sarr (see map) will be supervised by 7 European nations. A commissioner who will be chosen by this group but who cannot be either French or German will be in charge of the Saar's foreign policy. The Saarlanders will run their own home affairs, but the French will continue to have much control over the land's industries.

Many Germans are unhappy over this agreement, since they feel that France gets the best of the deal. Nevertheless, the West German parliament may agree to the plan if the French legislature will finally approve of Germany's building an army and becoming a member of NATO. The

Saar issue, therefore, is tied in with the whole program for the defense of Western Europe.

The Saar, a tiny oval-shaped bit of land between France and West Germany, has been a bone of contention between the two countries for many years. Sometimes it has been in German hands, and at other times under French control. Since 1947, the Saar has had a large measure of home rule, but its defenses and foreign affairs are supervised by the French, and it has close economic ties with France.

It is easy to understand why both France and Germany have wanted the Saar. Though the territory is smaller than Rhode Island and has only about a million people, it is rich in coal; it produces large amounts of steel; it is an important manufacturing center.

There are large numbers of Germans living in the Saar and it remains to be seen whether they will support the new proposal for their land.

What Supreme Court Did

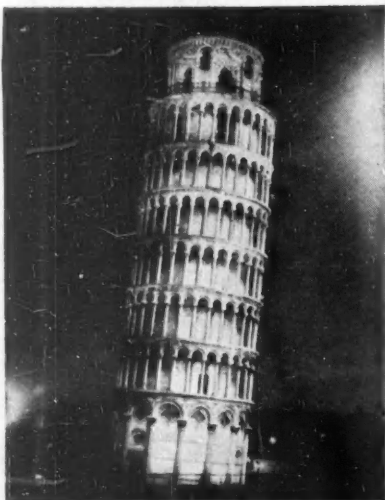
Since opening its 1954-1955 session last October 4, the U. S. Supreme Court has made decisions with respect to the following cases:

Gideons. New Jersey courts decided against an organization known as Gideons International, which was for a time handing out free Bibles to public school pupils of New Jersey. The courts agreed with groups which argued that the Gideons' activities violated a basic principle of our Constitution—namely, the separation of church and state.

The Supreme Court has now turned down the case by not accepting it for a full hearing. When this happens, the decisions of lower courts stand.

Military trial. The land's highest tribunal has decided to give additional study to a case involving ex-GI Robert Toth, who was accused of having murdered a Korean while serving overseas in the U. S. Air Force. The Court must now decide whether or not an ex-serviceman, who is accused of having committed a serious crime while in the service, can be tried for that wrong-doing in a military court.

Doctors' draft. Lower federal courts have decided that the government has a right to draft doctors into the armed forces even though they may be beyond the usual draft age. The Supreme Court refused to review



NIGHT PHOTO of the 900-year-old Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

fruitful inspiration. Hence, our defense effort suffers. Scientific advances which we badly need to protect ourselves from possible enemy destruction are lagging.

Is Dr. Bush right or wrong? Are the government's security measures so drastic and severe as to defeat their purposes, or are they sound and essential to the safety of our nation?

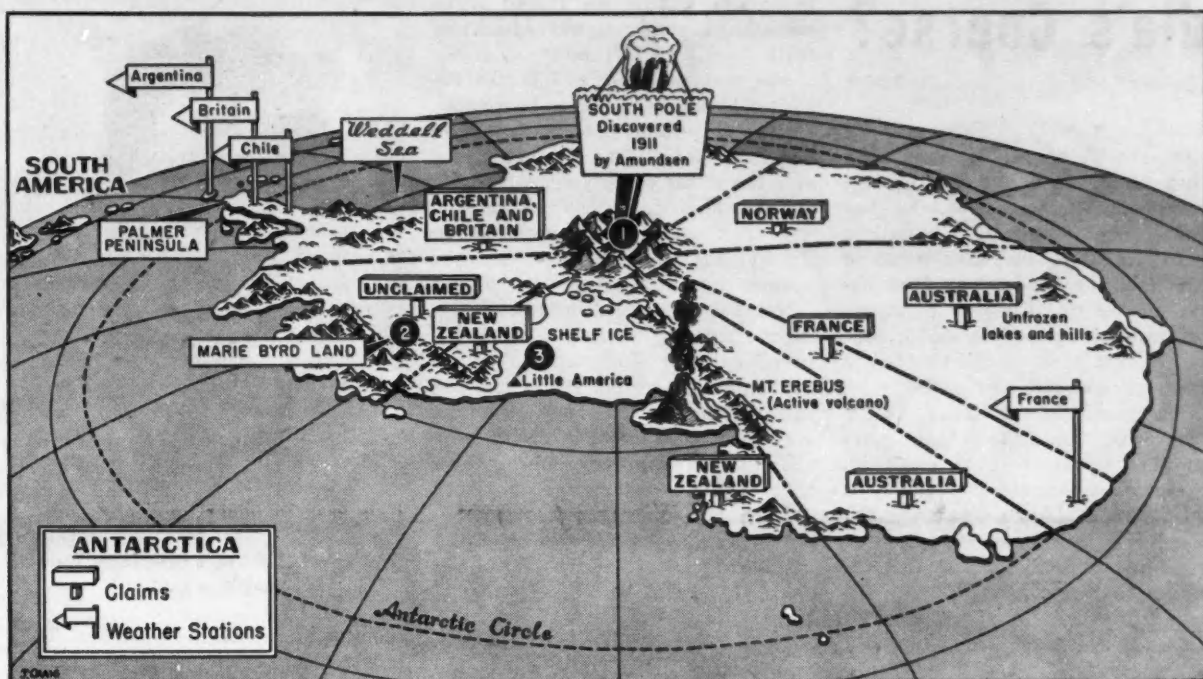
We shall present the pros and cons on these questions in an early issue of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER*.

Terms in the News

WEU or BRUTO. In 1948, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg formed a defense system known as the Brussels Pact. This fall, the Allies decided to expand this defense agreement to include West Germany and Italy. The new defense group is called Western European Union (WEU) or the Brussels Treaty Organization (BRUTO). Allied lead-



THE SAAR (see story) is one of Europe's major industrial regions



UNITED STATES EXPEDITION to the Antarctic. American bases (see story) are to be set up at the South Pole (1), Marie Byrd Land (2), and Little America (3).

this case, thus permitting the lower courts' decision to stand.

Movies. In contracts which cowboy actors Roy Rogers and Gene Autry made with film companies years ago, it was agreed that Rogers and Autry could keep exclusive rights to the use of their names in advertising breakfast foods and other items. Recently, movie firms have been letting TV stations broadcast old Autry and Rogers films on commercially sponsored programs. The cowboy stars wanted a voice in the use of these films, saying the old contract gives them such rights.

Lower federal courts decided against Rogers and Autry. The Supreme Court refused to study this case further. So the lower courts' decision stands.

India's Nehru

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is a highly controversial figure (see page 1 story).

Born 65 years ago of wealthy Hindu parents, Nehru went to school in England at an early age. After studying scientific subjects and law in British universities, he returned home to work as a lawyer. At the same time, he joined the independence movement of Mohandas Gandhi.

Young Nehru spent fewer and fewer hours in his law office, and soon he devoted his full time to the independence movement. He became president of the Congress Party, which sought India's freedom.

Nehru traveled from one end of India to the other making speeches, and trying to convert his people to the cause of independence. Frequently, his talks were interrupted by police, who hauled him off to prison for his activities. All told, Nehru spent some 13 years behind bars for his campaigns against British control over India. During his years in prison, the Indian leader wrote books and articles about his homeland and its struggle for freedom.

The long battle for independence ended with victory in 1947, when India was freed of British control. But Nehru didn't rest. He was immediately made prime minister, and he be-

gan a vigorous campaign to modernize the new nation. Now, Nehru says he wants to retire, at least for a little while, from his post as India's leader. Whether he will do so remains to be seen.

The South Pole

The Navy is planning an expedition to the South Pole this winter to hunt oil, coal, and uranium deposits, and make other scientific studies. The expedition will leave Boston about December 1 and will take three years to complete its work.

The scientists will work from three bases to be set up on the continent of Antarctica. The first will be at the South Pole, about 700 miles inland; another will be at Marie Byrd Land, about 350 miles inland; and the main base will be at Little America, the base originally established by Admiral Richard E. Byrd many years ago.

There is room for a great deal of

exploration by the group. The continent of Antarctica is larger than Europe. The heart of the region—some 4,000,000 square miles—has never been explored.

A previous expedition in 1947 found that a mountain chain, known as the Queen Maud Mountains, extends through a large part of this unknown area. Pilots estimated that some peaks are 18,000 feet high.

While the United States has not made any territorial claims on Antarctica, we do not recognize any other country's claims. Our government wishes to find out, though, whether the area possesses as rich resources as some geologists believe it does.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will be (1) state of the nation's schools, and (2) Senate debate on the McCarthy censure resolution.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Farmer Jones: I suppose you miss your boy while he's at college?

Farmer Perkins: Yes. I don't know what I'll do without him. He's got the livestock so they won't move unless he gives them the college cheer, and I can't remember it.



"I'm sending you in there, Bogwell, because you're the only man on this team whose father is dean of the university!"

A pretty young lady presented a check at the bank window for cashing. The teller examined it and asked, "Can you identify yourself?"

Whereupon the young lady dipped into her purse and pulled out a small mirror. She glanced in it for a moment and then looked up and said, "Yes, it's me all right."

Bill: Can you stand on your head?
Joe: Of course not, silly; it's too high.

A small porcupine was taking a morning walk. Suddenly he stepped back into a cactus plant and asked, "Is that you, ma?"

A boy was fishing in the city park when a guard called to him: "You need a permit to fish in this pond."
"Thank you," said the boy politely, "but I'm doing all right with just a worm."

Mother: Now Willie, you must not be selfish with your sled. You must let your brother have it half the time.

Willie: But mother I do. I have it going down the hill and he has it coming up.

Study Guide

Citizenship

1. Compare the turnout of American voters in 1952 with the percentages chalked up at elections in other democracies within the last few years.

2. According to political observers, why are people making a mistake when they pay less attention to "mid-term" elections than to Presidential contests?

3. Do Americans pay more or less attention to politics now than they did some years ago? Give evidence to support your answer.

4. What part can young people play in elections, even though they have not yet reached voting age?

5. Give some of the sources through which a person can learn about present-day issues.

6. How, besides taking part in elections, can a person influence the government's course of action?

7. Describe some special citizenship projects that can be carried on by organized groups of high school students.

Discussion

1. Approximately how much time each week, in your opinion, should every student and adult devote to study, discussion, and action on public problems? Explain your position.

2. If a person has failed to become informed about the issues and candidates in an election, do you think he should vote? Why or why not?

India

1. Give a brief geographic description of India and tell something about the people and their standard of living.

2. Why does the free world look upon Indian Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Red China as of great importance?

3. Describe the Indian five-year plan for economic development and give a summary of its accomplishments.

4. How does Nehru explain his policy of neutrality in the world-wide struggle between communism and free nations?

5. Tell how Nehru's policy appears to be working in foreign affairs, and state whether it seems to be truly neutral.

Discussion

1. Do you think Nehru is justified in seeking friendship with Red China and other communist nations? Give arguments to support the stand you take.

2. Should the United States discontinue giving economic help to India? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. On what grounds does Dr. Vannevar Bush criticize our government's anti-subversion program as it applies to scientists?

2. Define WEU and BRUTO.

3. Why are American officials worried about recent events in southern Viet Nam?

4. Why has the Saar long been a bone of contention between France and Germany?

5. Briefly describe the Supreme Court's action on cases dealing with the Gideons International, with an ex-GI, and with the doctors' draft.

6. Tell something of Prime Minister Nehru's background.

7. What is the purpose of the Navy's planned expedition to the South Pole?

References

"The Ten Marks of a Good Citizen," *The Rotarian*, July 1954.

"Nehru Talks," an interview, *Look* magazine, November 2, 1954.

"The 'Brown Man's Burden' Analyzed," by Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, the *New York Times Magazine*, September 5, 1954.

What Will Be India's Course?

(Concluded from page 1)

the promises work doubtless were discussed at the Peiping conferences.

The Chinese Reds clearly seem to be working hard to impress Nehru, in the hope that he will be even more friendly to them than he has been in the past. Winning India as an ally would be a great victory for the Chinese Reds.

Certain informed Americans doubt that Nehru will let India become an all-out ally of the Reds, but he may step up economic and political cooperation with them. On the other hand, the visit to Peiping may have opened the Indian leader's eyes to the dangers of communism. In that event, Nehru may decrease Indian cooperation with

How has Nehru's policy worked out at home? Within his own country, Nehru has fought strongly against communism. On occasion, he has thrown thousands of Reds in jail to prevent riots. He doubtless would do so again if the need arose. Most observers agree that democratic government is working well in India, considering that most of the people are extremely poor and uneducated.

Economically, progress is being made slowly under a five-year improvement plan that is now three years old. The Indian government is paying a major share of the cost, but help for the program also is being provided by the United Nations and several individual countries. The U. S., for example, is giving India around 90 million dollars in economic aid this year.

That country is trying to build a huge steel industry. It is also building cement, cotton textile, and other factories. New dams are providing electric power to run the factories.

Little Industry

Although progress is being made, India is far from being a big manufacturing nation. Only 10 per cent of her working people hold jobs in industry, while probably 80 per cent are engaged in some kind of agriculture.

In agriculture, the big goal is increased food production. This is being done by irrigating land that in the past was too dry for farming, and by the use of modern machinery and better seeds. The improved methods on some farms have made possible wheat crops twice as large as they were three years ago. The production of rice, a principal Indian food, and of potatoes also has been increased greatly.

Although more food is being grown, India's millions get barely enough to eat. Many live close to the starvation level. The population is increasing rapidly, so there are more people to feed each year. Under such circumstances, the job of producing enough food for a good diet for all the people is an extremely difficult one.

How about Nehru's foreign policy?

In foreign affairs, the Indian prime minister has seemed to waver back and forth from time to time.

For example, Nehru supported the United Nations decision to help South Korea fight communist invaders from North Korea in 1950. He did not provide troops for the UN army, though, and was later critical of the way the war was fought. He did not condemn Red China for entering the war against the UN forces.

Nehru, in principle, advocates peaceful methods for settling disputes between nations. In practice, he has used armed forces (in 1948) in a dispute with India's neighbor, Pakistan, over the state of Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan claim ownership of Kashmir. The UN managed to get both sides to agree to a truce in 1949, but the ownership claim is still unsettled.

Nehru seems to feel that U. S. policies increase the dangers of war, and he is often critical of us. He refused to join the Southeast Asia defense organization (SEATO), which the United States sponsored last fall, on the grounds that it was the type of military alliance which is more likely to lead to war than to prevent it.

At the same time, Nehru has accepted "with gratitude" the millions of dollars in economic help that we have given to India. Too, he has voiced admiration for many American accomplishments.

Nehru has been critical of the communists at times, and some observers say that he dislikes the Russian Reds far more than he lets on. To many Americans, however, his actions indicate that he is far more friendly to the communists than to us.

In view of the way India's policy is carried out, what kind of judgment can we reach about it? There is bound to be considerable argument over India's course, but two general views often are expressed in the U. S.

One viewpoint is: "We should not criticize Nehru for visiting Red China. He went there in the cause of friendship, in line with his neutrality policy, just as he visited the United States in 1949 to promote friendship with us."

"Nehru believes sincerely that Red China and other communist nations will soften their aggressive policies and become more democratic as time goes on—if the non-communist world



RADHA SRI RAM, a prominent Indian movie actress.

shows a more friendly attitude. The Indian leader feels that he is promoting world peace by his actions.

"It is understandable that Nehru wants to get along with Red China and Soviet Russia—since those two powerful neighbors, if unfriendly, could cause India serious trouble. Furthermore, we should not criticize India for refusing to join the SEATO defense alliance. India, poor as she is, needs to be left alone to work out her big economic problems."

"What we should do is this: Avoid any meddling in India's foreign and domestic policies, encourage her in the maintenance of democratic government, and continue to give her economic help. That is the wise course to follow if India is to be won over to our side."

By way of rebuttal: "It is unwise to look upon Nehru's visit to Red China and his friendly words for communist countries as justifiable. He is a scholarly man, and he surely must know that communism is the deadly enemy of freedom and the democratic kind of government that he heads."

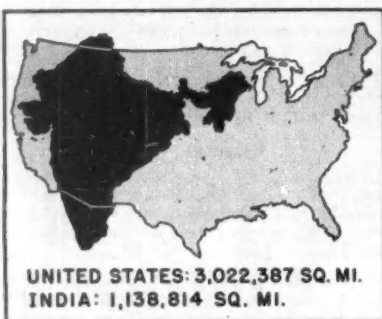
"Nehru is fooling himself if he thinks that he can turn communists into democratic people by being friendly with them. It just doesn't work out that way. If the Indian leader keeps on with his present policies, India will surely one day fall to communism."

"If Nehru really wants to keep India democratic and free, he had better line up quickly with the non-communist nations. He should join us and our allies in SEATO to help defend Asia against communist aggression."

"We may hope that the Indian premier had his eyes opened during his visit to Red China, but we should be highly suspicious of him until we are sure where he stands. If he continues his friendly cooperation with communist nations, we should think twice about giving further help to India. Why help a country that seems to be playing with our enemies?"

Pronunciations

Bao Dai—bou di (ou as in out)
Chou En-lai—jō ēn-lī
Ho Chi Minh—hō' chē mīn'
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē' rōō
Le Van Vien—lē' vān' vē-ēn'
Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng (ou as in out)
Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'
Peiping—bay-pīng
Radha Sri Ram—rād'hā shrē' rām'
Tewanima—tē-wā'nī-mā'
Viet Minh—vē-ēt' mīn'



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

INDIA and America, compared in size. Figure on India's area does not include disputed Kashmir.

the Reds. At any rate, what India does will be of considerable importance to the free world.

Why is India's position important? For one thing, India has a huge population of more than 350 million. After 200 years under British rule, India won independence in 1947. She is now governed as a democratic republic, and, as such, holds a position of great influence in Asia.

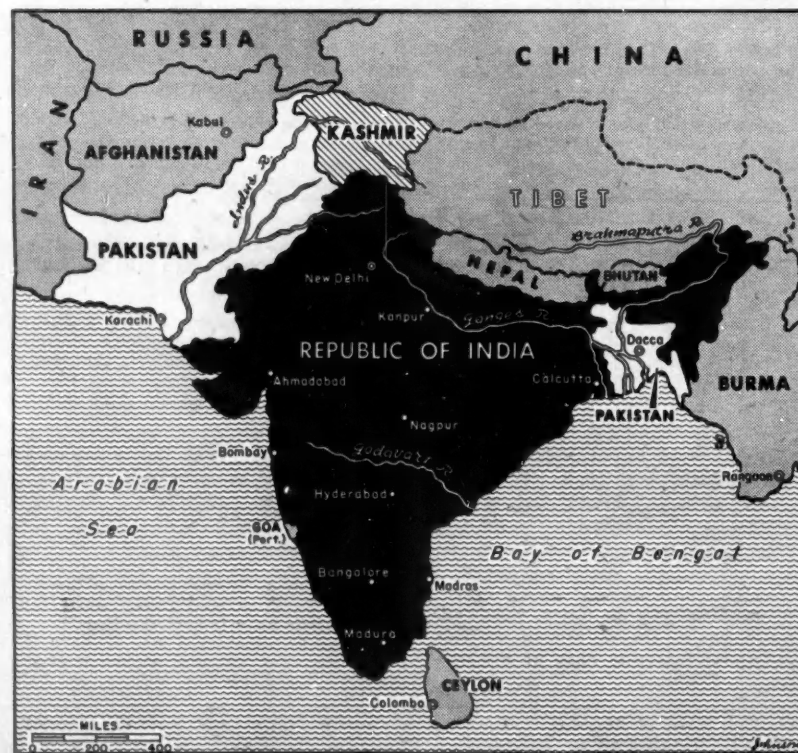
By remaining independent and working against communism, the Indian people can be a big force for the cause of Asian democracy. Should India turn to communism, she could use her political influence and an army of about 400,000 men to work against democracy.

Thus, India is in a position to weaken or strengthen freedom in Asia. At present, she considers her foreign policy to be "neutral," but we feel that she has favored the communist cause on a number of occasions.

What is this neutral policy? Roughly, India's position has been to be friendly to both sides—but to keep out of military alliances with either the U. S. and her allies or communist Russia and her allies.

Prime Minister Nehru fathered this policy. Not all Indians agree with him, and many would like to see their country allied with us and openly anti-communist. However, Nehru is supported by the Congress Party, which controls the Indian legislature. So long as he has parliamentary backing, Nehru can enforce his policy.

The Indian leader has argued as follows: (1) India is an impoverished nation and needs a long period of peace in which to build up agriculture and to establish factories; (2) she cannot, therefore, afford to become involved in the political-military struggles of other nations; (3) India would lose some of her independence and be forced to obey the wishes of bigger and wealthier nations if she became allied with them.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

INDIA is one of the most heavily populated countries on earth

The Golden Rule

By Walter E. Myer

DESPITE their important differences, the world's leading religions have one vital point in common. They all ask their members to adopt a rule of behavior which, if followed by everyone, would usher in a wonderful new era in human relations. Universal acceptance of this rule would end most hostility and quarrels among individuals, groups, and nations. It would wipe out ugly bickering in everyday life, end man's cruelty toward man, abolish war, and bring about lasting peace and goodwill.

What is this guide to human conduct that promises such vast possibilities for good? The answer is contained in three words—the Golden Rule. This creed is set forth by each of the major religious faiths as follows:

Christianity: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Judaism: "Whatever you do not wish your neighbor to do to you, do not do unto him."

Confucianism: "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do it to others."

Islam: "No one of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself."

Hinduism: "Men gifted with intelligence . . . should always treat others as they themselves wish to be treated."

If only people everywhere, and under all circumstances, would follow this code of behavior, how much better this world of ours would be! How much easier it would be for people and nations to get along well together—to reach higher goals of living and happiness.



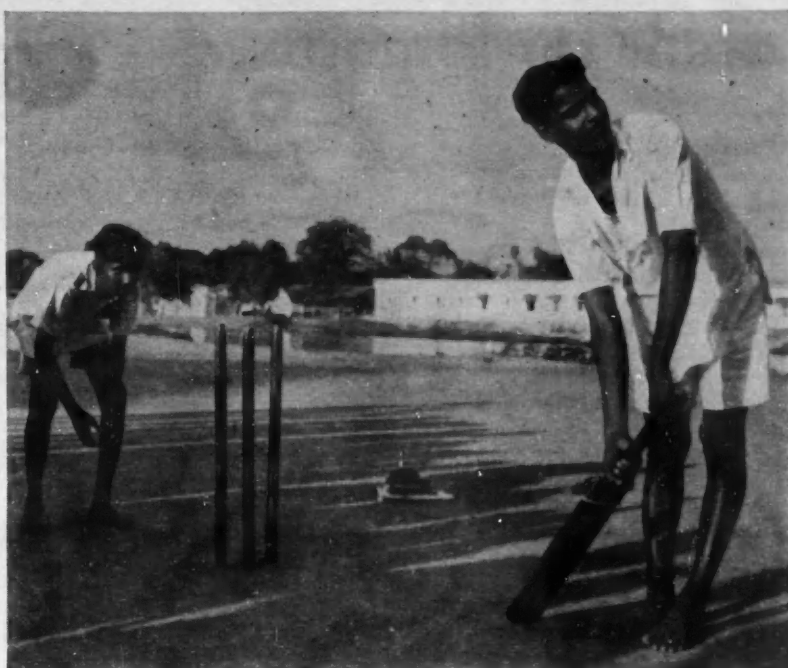
Walter E. Myer

The desire to hurt others is a primitive trait. It is characteristic of barbaric tribes where the stronger individuals and groups seem to take pleasure in bullying the weaker ones and making them suffer. The same trait is often seen among young boys and girls who gang up on a "new kid," or on a youth who may, for one reason or another, seem unworthy of being in their group.

It is never pleasant to observe this kind of conduct even among children, but when the same tendency is carried beyond childhood, that is really a serious matter. The older individual who habitually violates the Golden Rule is seriously lacking in religious conviction, as well as in humane and civilized principles. Moreover, he's helping to intensify mankind's troubles, which is a danger both to himself and to those for whom he cares.

Each person, as he arises in the morning, has the power to follow either of two courses during the day. He may hurt one or more people with whom he comes in contact, creating unpleasantness and hard feelings. Or he may treat others as he himself would want to be treated under similar circumstances, thus helping to create a friendlier and better world.

Which course do you usually take? The answer is tremendously important to you as a person, and to the United States as a civilized nation.



YEARS OF BRITISH RULE put a lasting imprint on life in India. The English game of cricket, for example, is very popular among the Indian people.

The Poverty of India

Large Majority of Country's Millions of People Are Poor Farmers Who Till Small Plots of Land to Earn Meager Living

IT IS almost impossible for Americans to realize how much better they live than do people of crowded and underdeveloped lands of the world. The following comparisons of material progress in the United States and in India are revealing along this line:

Automobiles: 1 for every 4 people in the U. S.—1 for every 2,513 people in India.

Telephones: 1 for every 4 people in the U. S.—1 for every 2,694 people in India.

Radios: 1 for every 2 people in the U. S.—1 for every 1,158 in India.

Despite the fact that India's population is more than double that of ours, she has only 14 broadcasting stations as compared to 2,939 in our country. There is no television at all in India.

Housing standards in that country are pitifully poor as compared to ours. Most of the people there have only a few crude pieces of furniture in their houses, no rugs, no plumbing, no electrical equipment. The average life expectancy in India is not quite 30 years, whereas it is now almost 70 in the United States.

Little Hope for Youth

Young people in India can attend school for only a short time, if at all. They have very little opportunity of ever rising above their existing level of living.

How to modernize India, educate her people, raise her living standards—these are puzzling questions. The nation is overflowing with people. Millions are packed into the cities, but most of them live in the hundreds of thousands of small villages that are spread throughout the country.

The homes of villagers are usually thatch-roofed, mud-walled huts, with no windows. They generally are grouped around a temple or some other place for religious worship. Narrow dirt paths serve as roads.

Although few in the villages can read or write, the people do get news about what is going on in the world. They depend on a "learned man" to

keep them informed, and there is at least one of these in every village.

Nearly all the villagers are farmers, who grow tea, rice, wheat, sugar, and cotton on the land around them. Largely because their farming methods and equipment are primitive, harvests generally are small. Modernization is proceeding, but a vast job remains to be done.

India has a number of large cities. Bombay, with a population of nearly 3 million, is the most important. It is a seaport and a center for the textile industry. Calcutta, with a population of 2½ million, is the leading seaport. Two other big cities are Madras and Hyderabad. New Delhi, with a population of 290,000, is the capital. (Another city, Delhi, is much larger.)

Housing in Cities

Modern buildings, including well-planned apartment houses, may be found in the cities. In addition, though, there are many small and crude huts, especially in the suburbs, which are similar to those in the villages. A big attraction for visitors to the cities are the colorful bazaars, or market places.

Most Indians are followers of the Hindu religion, but there are also many Moslems and believers in other faiths. There often has been friction between Hindus and Moslems, and that is why they split up into two nations—India and Pakistan—when old India won freedom from Britain.

It is the Hindus who have the much-criticized caste system. The people are ranked according to their social, economic, and educational positions. Considered too low even to be included in the caste system are the so-called *untouchables* or *outcastes*. Progress is being made in doing away with this system.

As a country, India offers a great variety of scenery. There are the giant Himalayas, large rivers such as the Ganges, vast plains, and steaming jungles. In the north, winters are cold, whereas southern India is warm the year around.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 4, 11, 18, and 25. The answer key appears in the November 1 issue of *The Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. At a nine-power conference in London last month, it was agreed that (a) East and West Germany should be united into a single nation; (b) West Germany should be given complete independence and membership in the NATO defense system; (c) occupation troops should remain in West Germany for two more years; (d) France should be given the Ruhr territory in exchange for West Germany's independence.

2. The great majority of trials and lawsuits that occur in this country are settled in the (a) state courts; (b) U. S. Supreme Court; (c) federal district court; (d) federal circuit courts of appeal.

3. Last year 70 per cent of West Germany's imports consisted of (a) iron and coal; (b) manufactured goods; (c) petroleum and cottonseed oil; (d) food products.

4. Recent investigations reveal the presence of graft and dishonesty in the (a) Federal Housing Administration; (b) Federal Reserve System; (c) Social Security System; (d) Federal Trade Commission.

5. The strongest argument of those who favor low tariffs is that (a) they restrict world trade; (b) they protect the jobs of American workers; (c) they help our allies to prosper, to buy more American goods, and to trade less with communist nations; (d) they keep cheap foreign-made goods out of the country.

6. It is the opinion of Hanson Baldwin that an end to Russian-U. S. tension will come about only through (a) immediate war; (b) ousting Russia from the UN; (c) a long, slow process of working out each problem as it arises; (d) immediate disarmament of all nations.

7. There is general agreement that the UN has made progress in solving problems of (a) disarmament; (b) control of atomic weapons; (c) unifying Germany, Korea, and Indochina; (d) hunger and disease.

8. Since the end of World War II, French premiers have had difficulty in holding their jobs because (a) the French people refuse to pay their taxes; (b) few Frenchmen are good leaders; (c) there are so many small political parties in France; (d) communists control the government.

9. Which one of the following arguments is being made by Republicans in the present political campaign? (a) Government costs have been cut by 11 billion dollars in the past 20 months. (b) Farm income will be 6 billion dollars more in 1954 than in 1952. (c) U. S. leadership is so weak that our allies have lost confidence in us. (d) We must greatly reduce all tariffs to stimulate world trade.

10. Last May the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in the public schools (a) must be ended immediately; (b) violates the Constitution; (c) is all right if schools provide a good education; (d) is all right in those states that want it.

11. Which one of these nations has refused to join in the SEATO defense plan for Southeast Asia? (a) Thailand; (b) India; (c) France; (d) Pakistan.

12. One defect in the French economic system is (a) inadequate tariffs to protect French manufacturers; (b) a lack of good raw materials; (c) too much competition in industry; (d) an unfair distribution of the tax burden.

13. The strongest argument of those who favor high tariffs is that (a) they protect the jobs of American workers; (b) they result in lower prices to American consumers; (c) they promote a greater volume of world trade; (d) they keep vital defense materials out of the country.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. The central issue underlying the Dixon-Yates dispute is this: Shall it be the policy of the federal government to (a) increase or decrease tariffs on foreign-made goods; (b) expand or limit its operations in the production of electric power; (c) adopt or avoid a federal sales tax; (d) increase or decrease expenditures for atomic-powered submarines?

15. Reports from East Germany indicate that (a) the country is experiencing an industrial boom; (b) Russia is relaxing her rigid control over the country; (c) the standard of living there is low; (d) Russia has built two hydrogen bomb plants there.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. The chief U. S. delegate to the UN is _____.

17. Spain is strategically located between the Atlantic Ocean and the _____ Sea.

18. After nine years of controversy, Italy and Yugoslavia now agree on a plan for dividing the territory of _____.

19. Name the nation which today ranks third as a world-trade power.

20. The "veto" power held by five nations has frequently hampered the work of the UN _____.

21. A special tax placed on goods entering any country from the outside is called a _____.

22. The foremost example of river valley development by the federal government is the _____.

23. The Saar, formerly German-held territory, is now closely linked with _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

- 24. Konrad Adenauer
- 25. Eelco van Kleffens
- 26. Anthony Eden
- 27. Vyacheslav Molotov
- 28. Georgi Malenkov
- A. Secretary-General of the UN
- B. Premier of Russia
- C. Chancellor of West Germany
- D. Foreign Minister of Russia
- E. British Foreign Minister
- F. President of UN General Assembly

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. The speaker's *candor* amazed his audience. (a) courage; (b) fear; (c) frankness; (d) proposal.

30. The committee statement was *fallacious*. (a) misleading; (b) bold; (c) long; (d) well presented.

31. The effects of the military defeat were *mitigated* by advance planning. (a) made worse; (b) anticipated; (c) made less severe; (d) overcome.

32. He sought a political appointment on the *pretext* of performing a public service. (a) application; (b) speech; (c) argument; (d) excuse.

33. Most Americans disapprove the *spoils system*. (a) civil service system; (b) practice of filling government jobs on a political rather than merit basis; (c) practice of spoiling children; (d) practice of smearing political opponents.

Career for Tomorrow - - A Hard Decision

"WHAT kind of work do I want to do?" Do you turn that question over in your mind from time to time as you advance in your high school studies?

Don't be too disturbed if you haven't yet decided on a lifetime career. Remember, most other young people your age face a similar problem. You need not immediately decide on your vocation, but you should begin to do some good hard thinking on the question.

Your search for a career begins with a study of *you*. Until you have a clear idea of your own abilities and interests, you can't even start to make an intelligent decision about your future.

If you live in a large city or near a college or university, you may be able to take some of the psychological tests that are designed to help guide you into the work for which you are best suited. Nearby offices of your State Employment Service will also help you along this line. Many of these offices give special examinations to test your aptitudes. Ask your teacher or school counselor for information on where tests are held in your area.

If you do take these tests, don't expect miracles from them. They can only help you get a picture of your vocational aptitudes. They seldom point to a specific vocation that you should enter. Instead, they may indicate several occupational fields for which you are suited. Then, it is up to you to choose the specific career you prefer.

Whether or not you take an aptitude

test, you should keep these and other questions in mind when deciding on a career:

1. Do you prefer to work with your hands or your mind? Most professional positions require more mental work than physical, while the opposite is true in many trades.



WANT ADS may guide you to a job

2. What are your vocational goals? Are you looking for a career in which you can achieve maximum satisfaction for yourself and perform a maximum service for others, even though this occupation might not give nearly as high financial rewards as certain others? Or is your chief aim to make money, regardless of other factors? It is important to answer these questions honestly as you consider such public-service careers as teaching, nursing, and government service.

3. Do you prefer an occupation in which the bulk of the work is done indoors or outdoors? The majority of jobs require staying inside during working hours. Nevertheless, a great many, such as tree surgery, forestry, police work, and farming call for mostly outdoor activity.

4. Are regular hours important to you? Or could your interest in a certain career be so strong that you wouldn't object to spending long, irregular hours on the job? Doctors, among others, must be ready and willing to serve whenever they are called, day or night.

5. Do you enjoy meeting people? Or would you rather work alone with a minimum of public contact? A pleasant outgoing personality is particularly important in certain occupations, such as salesmanship, while it is of lesser importance in others, such as research.

Be sincere with yourself in answering these questions and then weigh the results. Put the qualifications, opportunities, and rewards of a given vocation on one side of the scale, and your abilities and wants on the other. If the two don't seem to balance, try the same procedure with other vocations.

Once you have an inkling of what you'd like to do, try to find someone in this field who will impartially discuss its problems and possibilities with you. If you can, get a part-time job in your chosen field during the summer. The more advanced planning, investigating, and thinking you do in deciding upon a career, the more likely you are to be happy and successful in your work.

Historical Backgrounds - - U. S. Academies

THE U. S. Air Academy, the first for our airmen, is coming into being. About 300 cadets are expected to be enrolled in the first class next summer, and they will report to temporary headquarters at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. Permanent headquarters, at Colorado Springs, are expected to be ready for use sometime in 1957.

The idea for an air academy dates back to 1947. In that year the Air Force became an independent branch of our armed services, on an equal footing with the Army and Navy. Before 1947, the Air Force was a part of the Army and its career officers generally were trained at West Point or Annapolis.

The new academy, which will cost \$126,000,000, will have a total enrollment of 2,600 men. Students will be selected by competitive examinations after being nominated by members of Congress. Graduates will earn the degree of Bachelor of Science as well as a commission in the Air Force.

The Air Academy will be the fifth institution of its kind in the United States. The oldest and most famous is the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. It was established in 1802, during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, by an Act of Congress. The site at West Point was chosen because it had been an important fortress for American troops during the Revolutionary War.

Graduates of West Point receive a Bachelor of Science degree and a commission as second lieutenant in the army. President Eisenhower is a graduate of West Point. Other American military leaders trained there include Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Stonewall Jackson, Philip Sheridan, John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur, and Omar Bradley.

The second oldest officer-training school in the U. S. is the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. It was established in 1845.

After the Spanish-American War of 1898, new buildings were added to the school, which is located on the banks

of the Severn River, and the course of instruction was greatly expanded. Today, graduates receive a Bachelor of Science degree and a commission as ensign in the Navy or as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

In 1876, the Congress established the Coast Guard Academy, then called the School of Instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service. Classes were held on a schooner, the *J. C. Dobbin*. The school was moved to its present location in New London, Connecticut, in 1910.

When the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service were merged to form the Coast Guard in 1911, the school was renamed the Coast Guard Academy. Graduates obtain B.S. degrees and are commissioned as ensigns in the Coast Guard.

Until creation of the new air college, the Merchant Marine Academy was the youngest service college. It was founded in 1938 at Kings Point, New York, on the southern shore of Long Island. Cadet midshipmen, upon graduation, receive Merchant Marine licenses, B.S. degrees, and commissions as officers in the U. S. Maritime Service and the U. S. Naval Reserve.



PRESIDENT Ulysses S. Grant presenting diplomas at West Point in June, 1868

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) misled; 2. (c) reluctant;
3. (a) length of life; 4. (b) produced; 5. (b) meeting; 6. (b) attacked.